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Industrial Resources: Wayne County - Monticello

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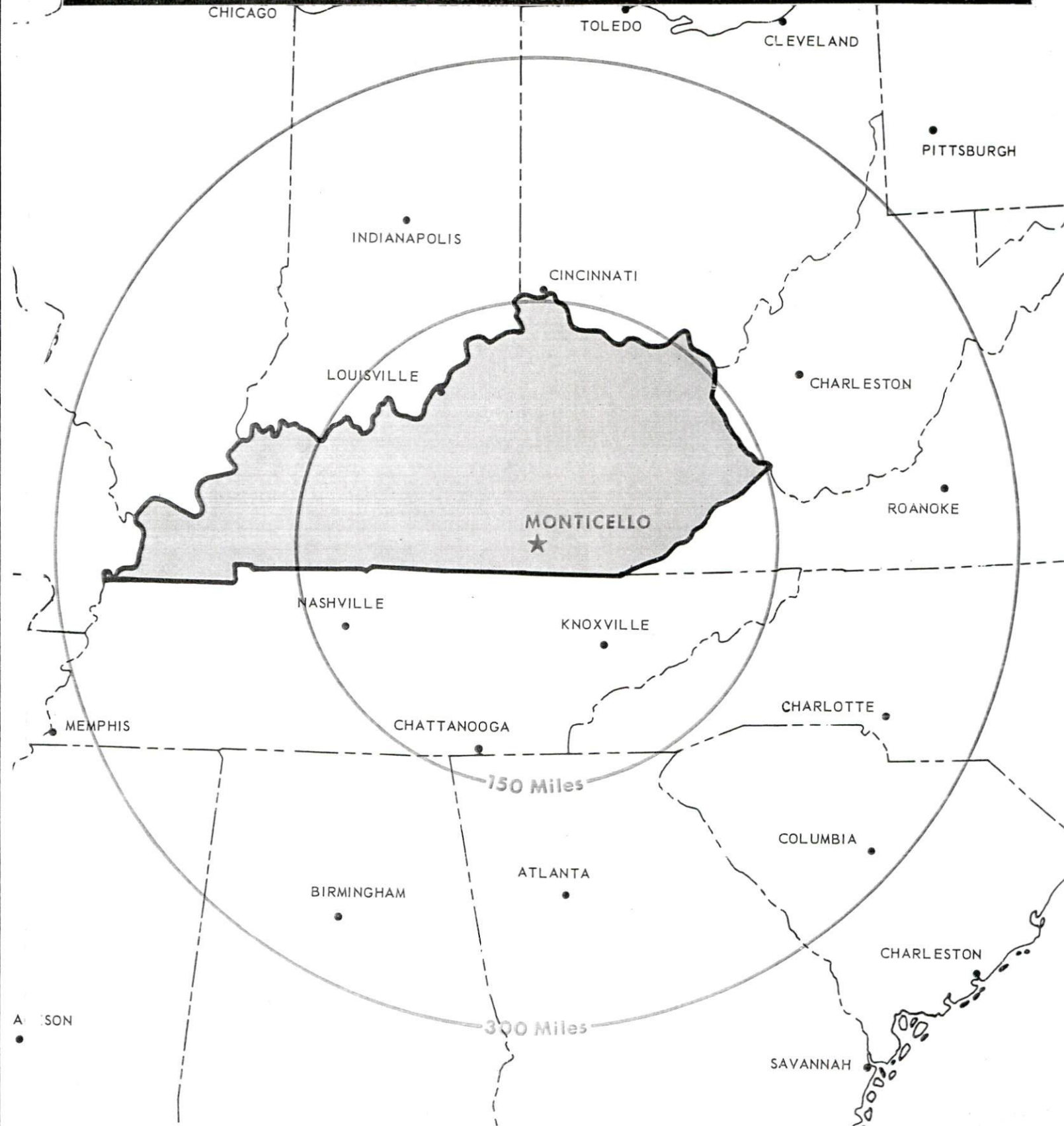
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MONTICELLO KENTUCKY



CURRENT INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES, MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY

This is a 1968 supplement to "Industrial Resources - Monticello, Kentucky" which was published in September 1966.

Population

- Wayne County had an estimated population of 14,800 in 1968, a slight increase since 1960.
- Monticello population was 2,940 in 1960.

Employment Characteristics

- Total employment in Wayne County was 3,460 in 1967 - 1,500 in agriculture, 480 in manufacturing, 340 in government, 370 in trade and services.
- The 5-county labor supply area had a total of 20,900 employed in 1967 with 6,770 in agriculture, 4,420 in manufacturing, 3,240 in trade and services, 2,160 in government.

The Manufacturing Economy

- Sixteen manufacturing firms operate in Wayne County with the largest employment in apparel and wood products. Large seasonal employment is available in food processing.
- Manufacturing employment in the Monticello labor area increased 104 percent between 1959 and 1967.
- Ten new industries have located in the Monticello labor area since 1960 while thirteen others have expanded.

Labor Supply

- A current supply of 4,800 men and 4,500 women are available for industrial jobs in the Monticello area.
- The labor supply will increase significantly over the next five years as 4,690 boys and 4,360 girls become 18 years of age.

Income and Sales

- Effective buying income of Wayne County was estimated at \$19,082,000 in 1967 by Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power. Effective buying income per household was \$5,022; 26 percent of households had an income of \$5,000 or more.
- Retail sales estimate in Wayne County was \$12,237,000 for 1967.

Education

- The Monticello School District has one elementary school and one high school. Special personnel includes a guidance counselor, nurse and supervisor. The 1967-1968 budget was \$370,000. Planned improvements include two classrooms, two restrooms, an office for the guidance counselor, an industrial arts department, a city-county vocational school and an administrative office. Tennis courts are provided for the students.
- The Wayne County School System has eight elementary schools and one high school with special personnel and facilities for guidance counseling and remedial reading. A health director is also on the staff. The county school budget for 1967-1968 was \$1,435,602. Planned improvements include a new high school, football field and stadium, a trade and industrial training program, a distributive education program, an industrial arts program, a vocational agricultural program, a band room, gymnasium, and new buses.
- There are eighteen colleges and universities within approximately 100 miles of Monticello.

Transportation

- Although there is no railroad service to Monticello, three truck lines serve the community. Trucking is provided by McLean Trucking Company; Eldridge Truck Line; and the Monticello-Albany Line.
- The Short Way Bus Line provides service to Somerset, where Greyhound service is available, and to Sparta, Tennessee.
- Two taxi companies provide 24-hour service. Truck rental is available.
- Monticello is 29 miles from US 27 and 53 miles from I-75, both major north-south routes. Kentucky Route 92 serves the city for east travel, and Kentucky Route 90 serves for travel to the west.

Power and Fuel

(Electricity)

- Electric power is provided by the Monticello Electric Plant Board, with 1,900 customers.
- South Kentucky RECC serves the county with 3,238 customers.

(Natural Gas)

- Natural gas is not yet available in Monticello, but is planned.

Water and Sewerage

(Water)

- Raw water is drawn from Lake Cumberland, a major Kentucky lake.
- Treatment plant capacity is 1,000,000 gpd. Average daily use is 350,000 gallons. Maximum daily use has reached 425,000 gallons.
- Water distribution lines are 10 and 6 inches with an average pressure of 75 psi maintained. Storage facilities consist of two tanks, one 300,000-gallon and one 60,000-gallon, and two clear wells with a combined capacity of 200,000 gallons.

(Sewerage)

- Sewage receives primary and secondary treatment which consists of a clarifier, aeration, digester, and drying beds. The design flow is 336,000 gpd. The design population is 4,200. Sewer mains are 10, 8, and 6 inches.
- Residential rates are 50 percent of the water bill; industrial rates range from 50 percent of the water bill to a maximum of \$50.

Local Government

- The City of Monticello had an income of \$75,000 in 1967. City expenditures for the same period totaled \$70,000. Bonded indebtedness consists of school bonds - \$185,000; water revenue bonds - \$736,000; electric plant board revenue bonds - \$84,000; street improvement bonds - \$124,000. A \$700,000 hospital bond issue and a \$65,000 airport bond issue have been approved but not sold.
- Wayne County had a \$99,287 budget for 1967-68. Bonded indebtedness as of June 30, 1968, was \$697,000 in building bonds.
- Monticello requires business licenses which range from \$15 to \$115 per year. No occupational taxes are levied.
- City fire protection is provided by a part-time chief and 15 volunteer firemen.
- Police protection in the city is provided by a chief and three patrolmen. The Wayne County Sheriff, a deputy, one county patrolman, and two highway patrolmen provide county police protection.
- Garbage collection is provided by the city daily in the business district and weekly in the residential area. The fee is \$1 per month in the residential area and by volume in the business area.

Health

- Monticello and Wayne County are presently served by the Somerset City Hospital. The new Monticello Hospital is scheduled to open in the Fall of 1969.
- The county health department supplies the area with a full-time physician, a nurse, and a sanitarian. Major services include maternal and child health, dental, hearing, X-ray service, immunization, epidemic controls, sanitation, TB, and other laboratory tests and services. The county health department's budget for 1968 was \$41,000.

Other Local Facilities

- The General Telephone Company of Kentucky provides service to 2,520 customers in the area. Telegraph service is also available on a 24-hour basis.
- Monticello has a second-class post office receiving mail three times a day and dispatching it twice. There is one daily delivery to the business district and four rural routes.
- The Wayne County Outlook provides a weekly paper and daily papers are received from Somerset, Lexington, and Louisville.
- The Wayne County Public Library, with 15,000 volumes and an annual circulation of approximately 65,000, is located in Monticello. The library operates a bookmobile. Magazines, films, and records are also furnished.

- Churches in the area represent the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Disciples, Methodist, and Lutheran.
- The Monticello Banking Company had assets of \$5,882,691 and deposits of \$4,883,479 as of June 30, 1968.
- The Peoples State Bank had assets of \$3,076,126 and deposits of \$2,628,898 as of June 30, 1968.

Recreation

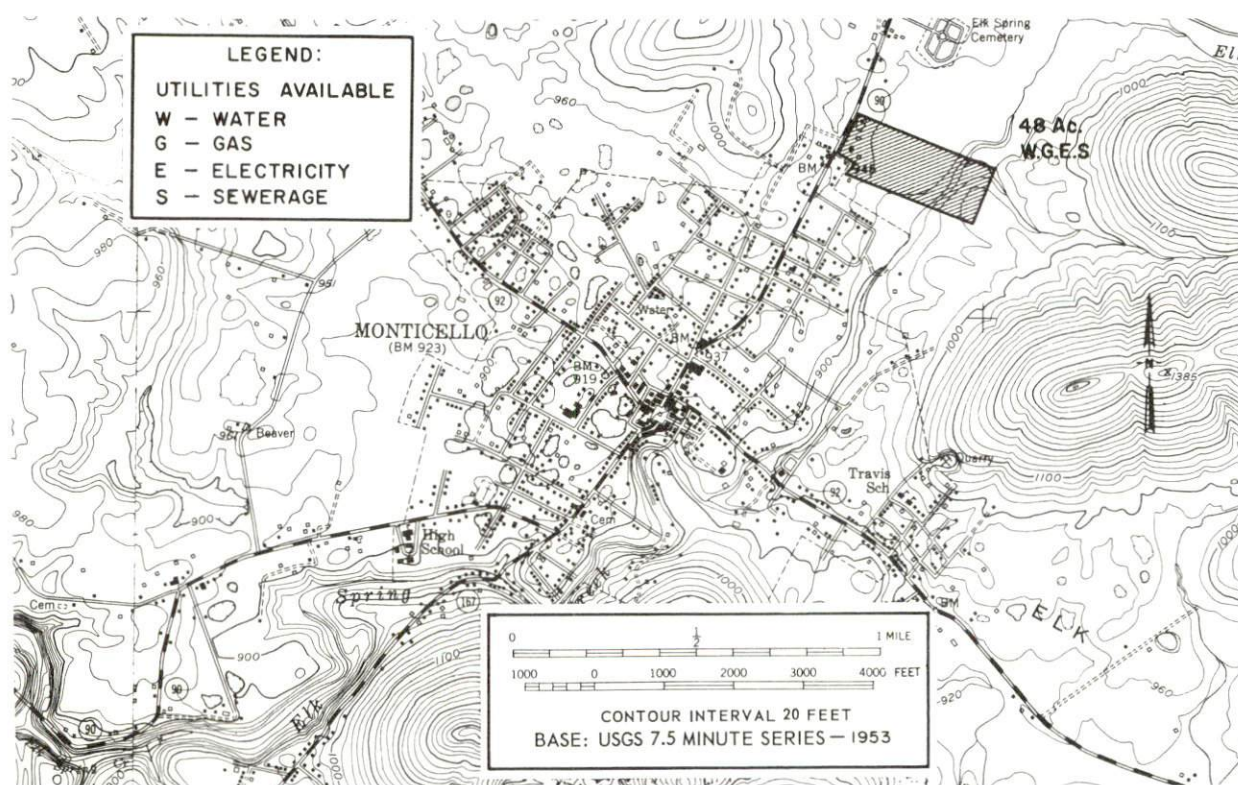
- There are six parks in the community with a total of 300 acres. There are also three playgrounds, two swimming pools, one 9-hole golf course and one outdoor theater. Lake Cumberland forms the northern border of Wayne County and provides excellent fishing and water sports. The county also contains extensive woodlands.
- Organized recreation consists of baseball and football leagues.

Major Community Improvements since 1966

- Public library - golf course - water system expansion - new banking facilities - street improvements - new subdivision.

Industrial Sites

- A 48-acre industrial site is available. The site is served by the Monticello Electric Plant Board and the Monticello Municipal Water and Sewer Commission. For complete information concerning the site, contact the Wayne County Industrial Foundation, Inc., Monticello, Kentucky, or the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Monticello - Wayne County Development Board
and
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POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

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WATER AND SEWAGE

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POPULATION AND
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LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Monticello

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HUFFAKER SIGN CO.

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BUS
LOADING
UNLOADING

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Monticello - 2,940

Wayne County - 14,700

MONTICELLO LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Wayne and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 5,552 men and 4,742 women. Number of workers available from Wayne County: 1,130 men and 950 women.

The future Monticello area labor supply will include 4,828 boys and 4,490 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The nearest railroad is located 21 miles northeast of Monticello at Burnside, Kentucky.

Air: Monticello has a 2,200 by 150-foot turf strip which can accommodate light craft. Gas facilities are available. The nearest major airport is the Corbin-London-War Memorial Airport in London, Kentucky, 64 miles distant.

Trucks: Interstate and intrastate trucking service is provided by two trucking firms.

Bus Lines: Short Way Bus Lines serves Monticello with one bus daily.

Highways: Monticello is served by Kentucky Routes 90, 92, and 167.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Monticello Electric Plant Board

County: Monticello Electric Plant Board and South Kentucky
R. E. C. C.

Gas: Monticello has no natural gas facilities. Three suppliers provide Monticello with manufactured gas.

Water: The Monticello Water & Sewer Commission provides Monticello with water from its 750,000 gpd treatment plant. The source of water is underground streams.

Sewer System: The recently constructed 336,000 gpd treatment plant of the Monticello Water & Sewer Commission gives primary and secondary treatment to all sewage.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Wayne County Industrial Foundation, Inc., has a 50-acre site northeast of Monticello. The site is served by all city utilities, including water, sewer and TVA electric power.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Monticello has shown a net population increase for each decade during the past 60 years except during the 1920's. The extremes ranged from a 145.0 percent increase during the 1900's to a .7 percent decrease during the 1920's.

The trend for Wayne County has been somewhat different. The extremes ranged from a 10.9 percent increase in the 1900's to a 10.8 percent decrease which occurred during the 1950's. Presently the county has a 1.3 percent decrease since its census count of 60 years ago.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR MONTICELLO AND WAYNE COUNTY WITH
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

Year	Monticello		Wayne County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	546		14,892		15.5
1910	1,338	145.0	16,518	10.9	6.6
1920	1,514	13.2	16,208	- .9	5.5
1930	1,503	- .7	15,848	- 1.2	8.2
1940	1,733	15.3	17,204	8.6	8.8
1950	2,934	69.3	16,475	- .4	3.5
1960	2,940	.2	14,700	-10.8	3.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

Wayne County is a predominantly rural county having only one community classified as urban. This is Monticello, the county seat. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture and manufacturing. In the Fall of 1959 there were 1,925 workers employed in agriculture and in December 1965 there were 608 workers engaged in manufacturing. The majority of the manufacturing employment were employed in clothing and lumber industries.

TABLE 2

WAYNE COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY
INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Wayne	\$54.26	\$ 54.51	\$ 12,234	\$ 855	104
Clinton	46.21	49.53	6,883	814	108
McCreary	50.99	44.80	8,527	754	112
Pulaski	68.04	71.63	37,944	1,132	78
Russell	56.31	55.01	9,398	905	99
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1965) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Monticello labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Wayne and the adjoining counties of Clinton, McCreary, Pulaski and Russell. The population centers of all area counties are within 21 miles. This distance makes commuting from area counties feasible.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).

Numbers Available: The population of the Monticello labor supply area was reported to be 81,528 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 14,381 persons since the 1950 census count of 95,909.

In 1965, in Wayne County there were 156 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 32.7 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, MONTICELLO AREA, JUNE, 1966

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,552	4,742	10,294	4,025	4,377	1,527	365
Wayne	1,130	950	2,080	800	871	330	79
Clinton	1,008	471	1,479	833	429	175	42
McCreary	678	973	1,651	500	931	178	42
Pulaski	1,622	1,601	3,223	1,000	1,452	622	149
Russell	1,114	747	1,861	892	694	222	53

*Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Labor Supply Estimate).

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 4,828 boys and 4,490 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

The type of local employment available will probably be the most important internal factor with respect to the number of these children that will enter the area labor force.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, MONTICELLO AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,828	4,490
Wayne	926	856
Clinton	518	482
McCreary	838	764
Pulaski	1,880	1,797
Russell	666	591

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables reveal the Monticello area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

MONTICELLO AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	5,899	182	6,081
Wayne	1,828	97	1,925
Clinton	1,341	30	1,371
McCreary	535	15	550
Pulaski	775	15	790
Russell	1,420	25	1,445

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

MONTICELLO AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
DECEMBER, 1965

	Area					
	Total	Wayne	Clinton	McCreary	Pulaski	Russell
Total manu- facturing	3,917	608	619	216	1,778	696
Food and kindred products	251	0	22	0	198	31
Tobacco	121	0	0	0	121	0
Clothing, textile and leather	2,166	315	590	189	505	567
Lumber and furniture	858	282	4	27	459	86
Print., pub. and paper	42	3	3	0	31	5
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	159	5	0	0	152	2
Stone, clay and glass	292	3	0	0	284	5
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	20	0	0	0	20	0
Other	8	0	0	0	8	0

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

TABLE 7

MONTICELLO AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area					
	Total	Wayne	Clinton	McCreary	Pulaski	Russell
Mining and Quarrying	274	26	21	135	92	0
Contract Construction	368	45	10	19	188	106
Manufacturing	3,917	608	619	216	1,778	696
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	454	27	13	8	375	31
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,887	251	204	124	1,162	146
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	233	20	12	26	160	15
Services	509	57	68	32	316	36
Other	19	0	2	0	4	13
Total	6,761	1,034	949	560	4,075	1,043

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in Monticello, Kentucky.

TABLE 8

MONTICELLO MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Barnett Abbott	Machine shop	1	0	1
Bassett Products Co.	Ready mixed concrete, crushed limestone	24	0	24
Frank Bell	Lumber	20	1	21
Christian Wood Products, Inc.	Rough lumber, hard- wood dimension lumber	68	2	70
W. D. Crawford	Machine shop			4
Cumberland Dairies, Inc.	Milk	40	10	50
Cumberland Frozen Foods, Inc.	Strawberry processing and freezing	30	50	80
Farmers Supply & Produce Company	Feed	4	0	4
C. H. Guffey Lumber Co.	Lumber	28	1	29
Huff Lumber Company	Hickory dimension, dowels	8	1	9
O. P. Link Handle Co., Inc.	Hickory handle blanks	11	0	11
McCutchen & Pyles Lumber Co., Inc.	Lumber	20	1	21
Monticello Hardwood Flooring Co.	Hardwood flooring, dimension stock	55	2	57
Monticello Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Men's shirts, ladies' blouses, shirts	60	440	500
J. M. Richardson Flooring & Lumber Co.	Flooring, lumber products	65	3	68
Wayne County Outlook	Newspaper, job printing	2	1	3
Whitco Block Co.	Concrete block	4	0	4
Coy Worley	Lumber	13	0	13

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rates Per Hour</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Laborer	\$1.25	\$1.50
Semiskilled	1.50	1.75
Skilled	2.00	2.50

Unions

There are no unions represented in Monticello or Wayne County.



MONTICELLO HARDWOOD FLOORING COMPANY



MONTICELLO MANUFACTURING CO., INC.



CUMBERLAND FROZEN FOODS, INC.



CUMBERLAND DAIRIES

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad, the Southern Railway System, is located at Burnside, Kentucky, 21 miles distant.

Highways

Monticello is served by Kentucky Routes 90, 92, and 167.

TABLE 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	278	Louisville, Ky.	157
Birmingham, Ala.	306	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,207
Chicago, Ill.	462	Memphis, Tenn.	381
Cincinnati, Ohio	192	Minneapolis, Minn.	863
Cleveland, Ohio	431	Nashville, Tenn.	160
Detroit, Mich.	525	New Orleans, La.	690
Kansas City, Mo.	678	New York, N. Y.	840
Knoxville, Tenn.	100	Pittsburgh, Pa.	545
Lexington, Ky.	107	St. Louis, Mo.	426

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Monticello:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
Burkesville Transfer Co.	Burkesville, Ky.	Interstate and intrastate
Stokes Trucking Co., Inc.	Monticello, Ky.	Interstate and intrastate

TABLE 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM MONTICELLO, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time* LTL and TL	Town	Delivery Time LTL and TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	Louisville, Ky.	2
Birmingham, Ala.	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	Nashville, Tenn.	Overnight
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	New Orleans, La.	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	New York, N. Y.	3
Detroit, Mich.	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2

*Delivery Time in Days

Source: Burkesville Transfer Company, September, 1966

Bus Lines: The Short Way Bus Lines, operating between Somerset, Kentucky, and Sparta, Tennessee, provides one round-trip daily through Monticello.

Taxi Service: Taxi service is available.

Air

Monticello has a 2,200 by 150-foot turf strip capable of handling light aircraft. Gas service is available.

The nearest major airport is the Corbin-London-War Memorial Airport at London, Kentucky, 64 miles distant. This airport has a 4,000 by 100-foot paved and lighted runway. Piedmont Airlines provides several flights daily.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electricity is supplied the city by the Monticello Electric Plant Board, whose source of supply is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Character of Service: Alternating current, single or three-phase, 60 cycles. Power sold under A and B below will be delivered at a voltage available in the vicinity or agreed to by distributor. Power sold under C below will be delivered at a transmission voltage (44 kv or above) or, if such transmission voltage is not available in the vicinity, unless at the customer's request a lower standard of voltage agreed upon.

Rates are as follows:

- A. If the customer's demand for the month is less than 50 kilowatts:

Demand Charge:

First 10 kilowatts of demand per month, no demand charge
Excess over 10 kilowatts of demand per month, at \$0.85 per
kilowatt

Energy Charge:

First	200 kilowatt-hours per month at 2.5 cents per kwh
Next	350 kilowatt-hours per month at 1.5 cent per kwh
Next	950 kilowatt-hours per month at 1.0 cent per kwh
Next	12,500 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.75cent per kwh
Additional Energy	0.5 cent per kwh

- B. If the customer's demand for the month is at least 50 kilowatts but not more than 5,000 kilowatts and if the customer's contract demand is 5,000 kilowatts or less:

Demand Charge:

First 100 kilowatts of demand per month at \$0.85 per kilowatt
Excess over 100 kilowatts of demand per month, at least \$1.00
per kilowatt

Energy Charge:

First 14,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.75 cent per kwh
Next 26,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.5 cent per kwh
Next 60,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.4 cent per kwh
Next 400,000 kilowatt-hours per month at 0.3 cent per kwh
Additional Energy 0.275 cent per kwh

- C. If the customer's demand for the month or contract demand is greater than 5,000 kilowatts:

Demand Charge: \$1.00 per month per kilowatt of demand within the customer's contract demand

\$2.00 per month per kilowatt of demand in excess of the customer's contract demand

Facilities Rental: In the event power is delivered at a nominal voltage lower than 44 kv, a rental of 7.5 cents per month per kilowatt of the customer's contract demand will be charged

Energy Charge: 2.75 mills per kilowatt-hour

Residential Rates:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
First 75 kwh	\$.025 per kwh
Next 100 kwh	.015 per kwh
Next 225 kwh	.01 per kwh
Next 750 kwh	.004 per kwh
All over 1,150 kwh	.0075 per kwh

Most of the area in Wayne County is provided electric service by the South Kentucky Rural Electric Corporative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving South Kentucky RECC and seventeen other distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes and farms receive power from this source.

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and the Cooper Station at Burnside, Kentucky on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky's total generating capacity is presently 276,000 KW with an additional 200,000 KW Unit under construction. East Kentucky has major inter-connections with all neighboring utility companies — TVA — Union Light Heat, and Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, and Kentucky Utilities — providing a means for interchanging blocks of power — when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system.

Rate inquiries should be directed to the South Kentucky RECC, Somerset, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas service is not available in Monticello.

Manufactured Gas

Monticello is provided manufactured gas from three suppliers. They are Suburban Propane-Verkamp and Ashland Oil both of Monticello and Nead & Holiday of Burnside, Kentucky. Quantities large enough for commercial applications can be supplied.

Coal and Coke*

Monticello is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which lies within the Appalachian coal region which also embraces the coal mining areas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, The Virginias, Tennessee, and Alabama.

A total of 1,894 mines in 31 counties of eastern Kentucky produced 41,635,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1963. Average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 12,459,052 tons. Underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade. Eastern Kentucky also is an important source of cannel coal.

Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Monticello Water & Sewer Commission supplies the city with water from underground streams. Raw water is coagulated with alum and lime, filtered and chlorinated. The capacity of the treatment plant is 750,000 gpd with an average use of 300,000 gpd and a peak demand of 400,000 gpd. Storage facilities include a 60,000-gallon elevated tank and a 40,000-gallon clear well. Water is distributed through mains ranging from 2 to 8 inches at a pressure of 60 psi.

The Economic Development Administration has awarded the city of Monticello a Federal Grant of \$511,500 toward construction of a new 1,000,000 gpd treatment plant and a 300,000-gallon storage tank. Construction is expected to start around November 1, 1966.

Water Rates: (Includes 3% State sales tax)

Residential: (Inside city limits)

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
up to 700 gals.	\$1.55 (Minimum)
701 to 1,500 gals.	2.32
1,501 to 2,500 gals.	3.09
3,000 gals.	3.47
5,000 gals.	4.94
7,000 gals.	6.06

Residential: (Outside city limits)

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
2,500 gals.	\$3.86
3,000 gals.	4.24
4,000 gals.	5.02
5,000 gals.	5.72
6,500 gals.	6.65

Commercial:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate Per Month</u>
up to 700 gals.	\$1.55
701 to 1,500 gals.	2.32
1,501 to 2,500 gals.	3.09
3,000 gals.	3.47
5,000 gals.	5.03
8,000 gals.	7.33
10,000 gals.	8.88

Sewerage System

The Monticello Water & Sewer Commission's 336,000 gpd treatment plant and sewer system, placed into operation in late 1963, gives both primary and secondary treatment to all sewage. The system consists of 17 miles of 8- to 10-inch lines serving 100 percent of the city. The effluence is discharged into Elk Creek.

The cost of the new treatment plant totaled \$500,000.

Rates equal 50 percent of the water bill with a maximum bill of \$2.50 for residences and \$50 for commercial establishments.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Wayne County Industrial Foundation, Inc., has a 50-acre site northeast of Monticello. The site is served by all city utilities, including water, sewer and TVA electric power.

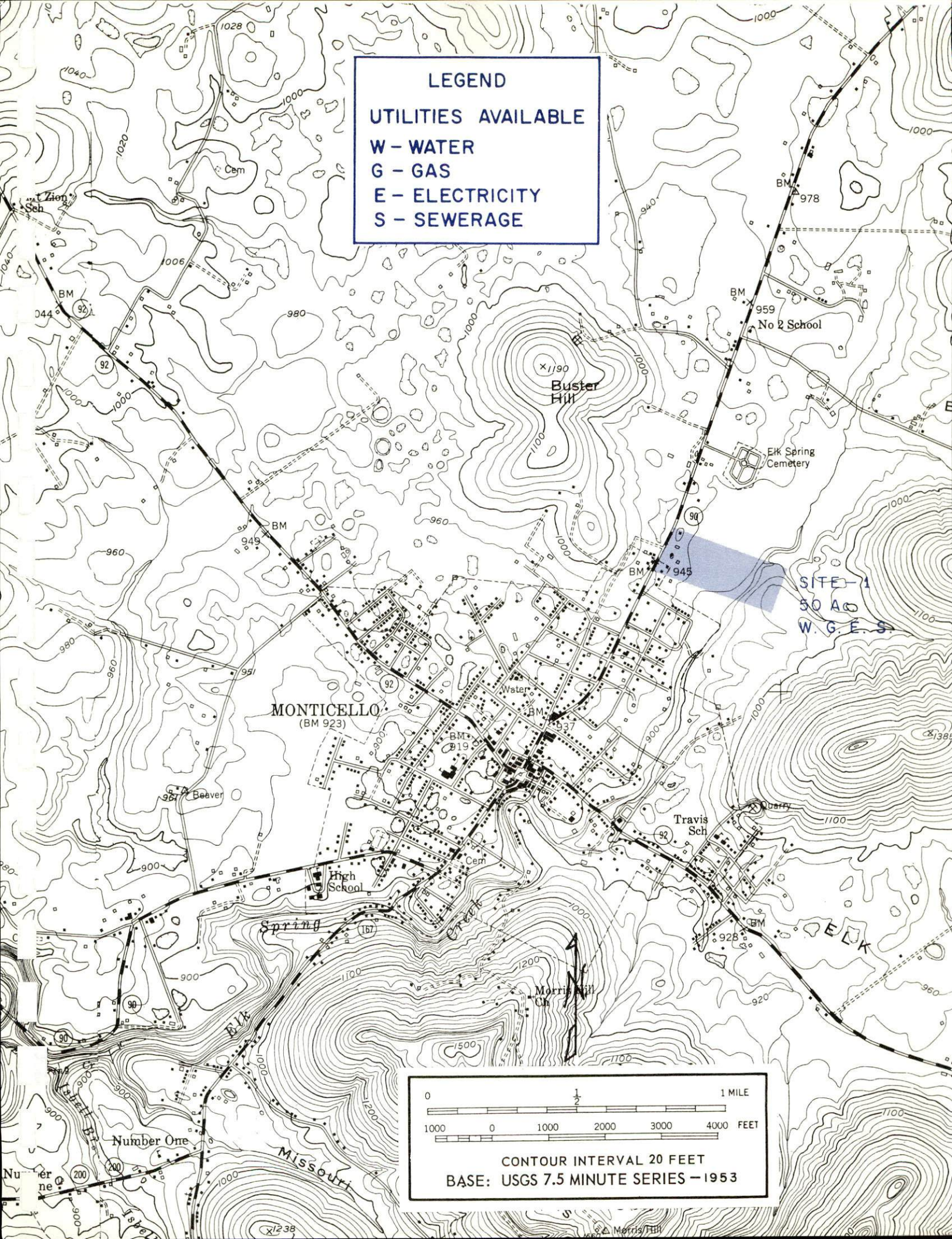
SITE #1:

LOCATION: Monticello, Kentucky
OWNERSHIP: Wayne County Industrial Foundation, Inc.
DISTANCE FROM CORPORATE LIMITS: One block
ACREAGE: 50 acres
SHAPE: Rectangular
TOPOGRAPHY: Approximately 945 feet above sea level
DRAINAGE: Excellent
FLOOD HAZARD: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky 90
ACCESS TO INTERSTATE AND PARKWAY HIGHWAYS:
Will be on proposed Appalachian corridor highway
RAILROAD ACCESS: 21 miles northeast of Monticello at
Burnside, Kentucky
AIRPORT ACCESS:
LOCAL: Grassed airstrip, located on industrial park
RUNWAY LENGTH: 2,200 feet
PAVED: No
NEAREST COMMERCIAL SERVICE: London, Kentucky
ELECTRICITY: Monticello Electric Plant Board
WATER: Monticello Municipal Water & Sewer Commission
PRESENT SERVICE SIZE: 8-inch main
PRESSURE: 60 lbs.
DISTANCE NEAREST SERVICE MAIN: 200 feet; 8-inch main
SOURCE: A new plant is to be constructed which will obtain water
from Lake Cumberland. Construction will begin November 1966.
SEWER: Monticello Municipal Water & Sewer Commission
PRESENT SERVICE SIZE: 8-inch
SANITARY: 8-inch
DISTANCE NEAREST SERVICE MAIN: 1,000 feet; 8-inch main
COMMENTS: Sewer will be made available to site when
demanded.
CONTACT: Carl C. Shearer, Cumberland Dairies, Inc.,
Albany Road, Monticello, Kentucky. Business Phone: 348-5181,
Home Phone: 348-4061
ALTERNATE: Stanley Stringer, Suburban Propane Verkamp Corp.,
Albany Road, Monticello, Kentucky. Business Phone: 348-3161,
Home Phone: 348-2847

LEGEND

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Monticello, the county seat of Wayne County, is a fifth-class city which is governed by a mayor who is elected for a four-year term and six councilmen who are elected for two-year terms.

County: Wayne County is governed by a Fiscal Court composed of a County Judge and seven magistrates who are elected for four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Monticello may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Business and occupational licenses costing from \$3 to \$50 per year are required.

Planning and Zoning

The community first became interested in planning and established their first city planning commission in 1964. Since that time, the commission has been continuous and progressive to the present date. In 1964, the planning commission requested technical planning assistance from the Kentucky Department of Commerce and the Division of Planning and Community Development has assisted the community in the preparation of the following studies: Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, General Plan, Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations.

In addition, the Division assisted the community in initiating and carrying out a Workable Program for community improvements. The community's workable program expired in May 1966 and has not been recertified. Also, the Division assisted the city in establishing a Municipal Housing Authority and worked with the commission in obtaining 54 units of low-rent public housing.

During the proposed two-year project period, the Division proposes to assist the community in the preparation of a Public Improvements Program, a Capital Improvements Budget, and a Neighborhood Analysis.

A Public Improvements Program is needed to complete the community's basic planning and will provide a priority schedule of needed improvements based upon the community's degree of need and ability to finance. Following the Public Improvements Program, the Division proposes to assist the city in a Capital Improvements Budget which will analyze the community's financial situation and provide the community with a plan for budgeting and financing the various recommendations contained in the General Plan and Public Improvements Program.

Fire Protection

The Monticello Fire Department is staffed by a chief, assistant chief and 13 volunteers. Motorized equipment includes a 500 gpm pumper truck equipped with 1,200 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 400 feet of 1-inch hose, and a 300-gallon booster tank; and a 300 gpm pumper truck which is equipped with 1,700 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose, 300 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, 150 feet of 1-inch hose and a 500-gallon booster tank.

The fire department recently purchased specialized foam fire fighting equipment and \$1,000 worth of new hose.

Monticello maintains a Class-6 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

Police protection for the city of Monticello consists of four full-time policemen who utilize two radio-equipped patrol cars.

The city recently purchased a 1965 model patrol car.

Garbage and Sanitation

Wet and dry garbage collection is provided by the city. Collections are made semiweekly in the business district and weekly in the residential areas. Disposal is by means of a city-owned sanitary land fill. New equipment purchased recently includes a new Leach, one-yard refuse packer and a 1965 Dodge truck.

Monthly service charges are \$1 for residential sections and \$2 for businesses.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Monticello and Wayne County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:
(1965)

Income	\$ 65,742.86
Expenditures	61,284.01
Bonded Indebtedness	
Water and Sewer (Revenue Bonds)	549,000.00
Electric Plant Board (Revenue Bonds)	94,000.00
Street Improvement (Sinking Fund)	36,000.00

County Budget, Expenditures, and Bonded Indebtedness:
(1965-1966)

Estimated Expenditures	\$ 92,817
Estimated Receipts from All Services	85,319
Bonded Indebtedness	None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The property tax rates applying to Monticello and Wayne County for 1965 are shown in the following table. A detailed explanation of 1966 tax changes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
MONTICELLO AND WAYNE COUNTY, 1965

Taxing Unit	Monticello	Wayne County
State	\$.05	\$.05
School	2.00	1.69
County	.50	.50
City	.75	--
Health	.08	.08
Total	\$3.38	\$2.32

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1965.

Net Assessed Value of Property

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangibles</u>	<u>Franchise</u>
Monticello (1965)	\$2,401,145	\$ 814,374	\$384,226
Wayne County (1965)	7,956,825	1,730,793	624,669

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Monticello Independent School District consists of a combined 32-room elementary and high school with lunchroom, library and gymnasium. Special teachers include one librarian, one principal, one superintendent, one supervisor, eight supervisors of pupil personnel, two physical education, two remedial reading and one home economics.

A new addition to the Monticello High School, costing \$115,000, contains a laboratory, heating plant, cafeteria and kitchen.

The Wayne County School System is comprised of 15 schools. In 1965-1966, the total enrollment was 2,954, the number of teachers totaled 116, and the student-teacher ratio was approximately 25 to 1.

The proposed 1966-1967 budget is estimated to be in the area of \$975,000.

The Wayne County School System recently entered into a project that added 20 classrooms, one 8-room school and one 10-room elementary school. In addition to the construction completed above another 16-room addition is in the planning stage.

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN MONTICELLO AND WAYNE COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Monticello Elementary	610	23	27-1
Monticello High School	225	9	25-1
Wayne County Elementary (Total)	2,285	87	26-1
Wayne County High School	669	29	23-1

Source: Kentucky Department of Education, Kentucky School Directory, 1965-66.

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Monticello is served by the Somerset Area Vocational School, Somerset, Kentucky, 29 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto body mechanics, auto mechanics, drafting, machine shop and printing.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

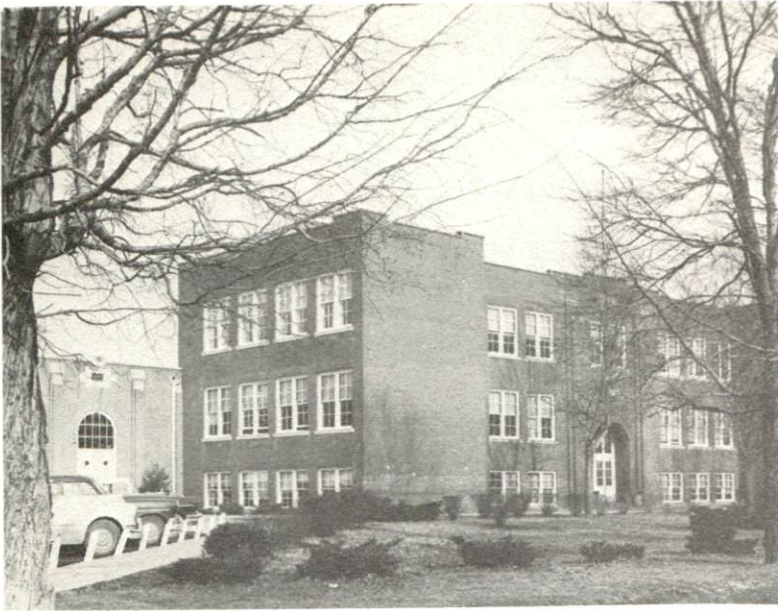
Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Monticello area include:

Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Kentucky, 50 miles
Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky, 65 miles
Lindsey Wilson Junior College, Columbia, Kentucky, 64 miles
Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, 73 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 74 miles
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 79 miles
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, 99 miles
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 107 miles
Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky, 107 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 107 miles
Somerset Community College, Somerset, Kentucky, 29 miles

Health

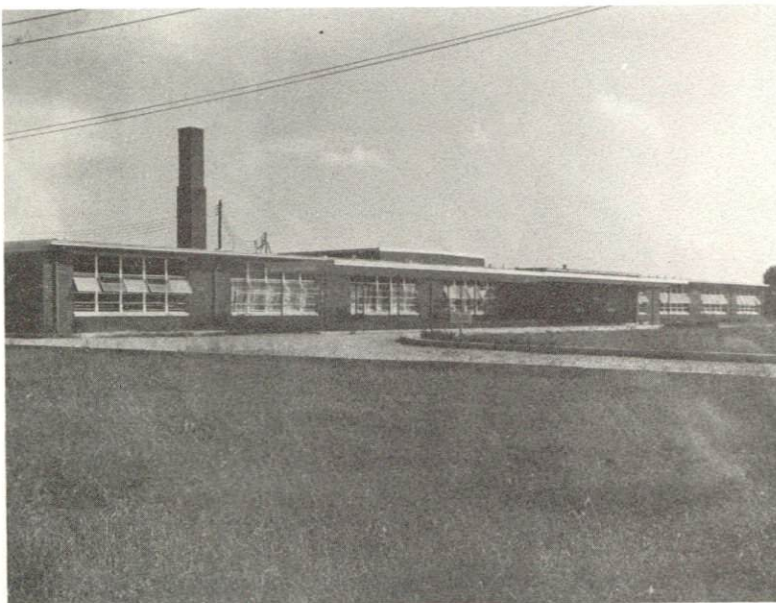
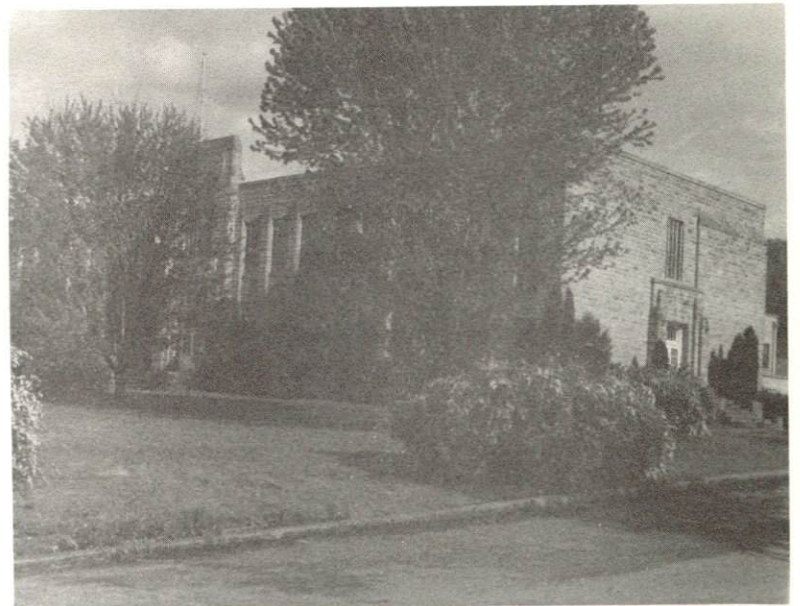
Hospitals: The Monticello Clinic Hospital has 10 beds and 8 bassinets. Facilities include an operating room, X-ray room, and a laboratory. The staff includes five doctors, two dentists, three registered nurses, one licensed practical nurse, five nurses aides, and one technician. Plans are being made for the building of a new hospital.

Monticello and Wayne County are also served by the Somerset City Hospital which is located on Bourne Avenue, Somerset, Kentucky. The hospital is a modern three-story brick structure containing 113 beds, 20 bassinets and is equipped with the latest in medical equipment. Facilities include five operating rooms, three emergency rooms, X-ray, therapy unit, and a complete pathological and clinical laboratory. The hospital is staffed with 18 active physicians who reside in other areas, 7 dentists, 18 registered nurses, approximately 175 full-time employees, and 18 part-time employees.



MONTICELLO CITY SCHOOL

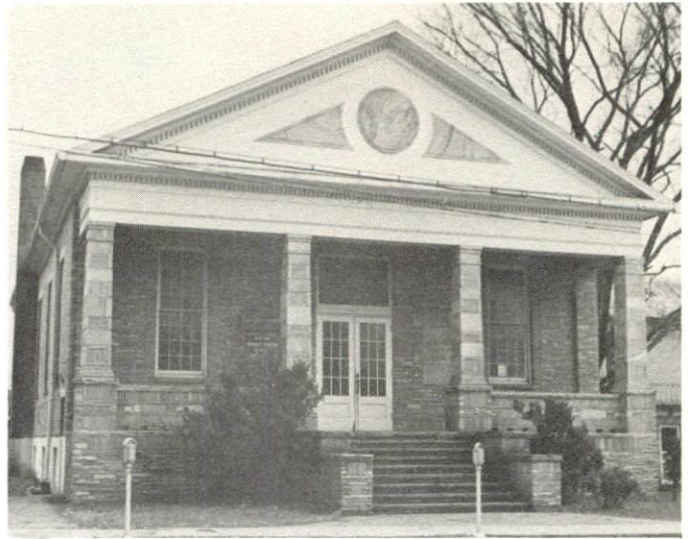
WAYNE COUNTY
HIGH SCHOOL



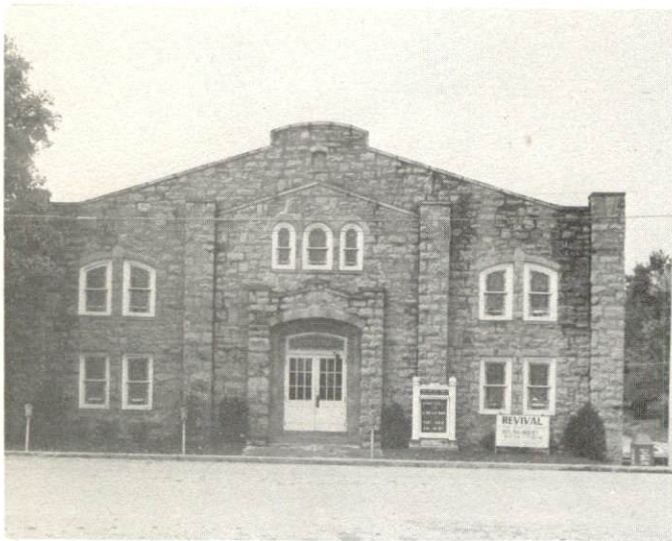
WAYNE COUNTY
ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH



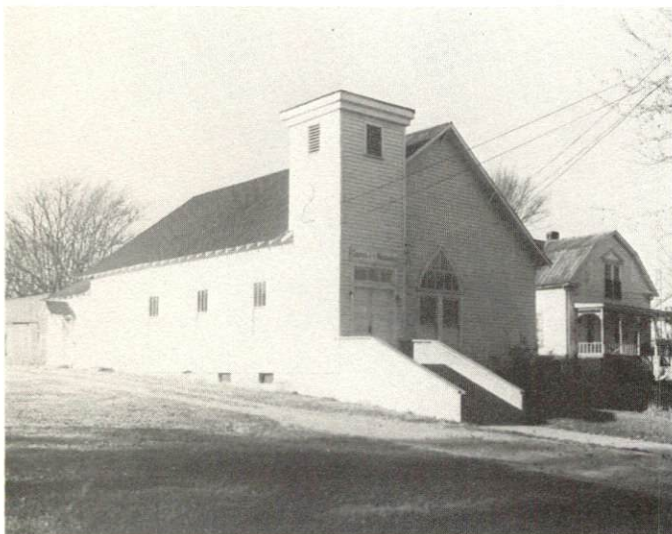
IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



CHURCH OF CHRIST



CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE



FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Public Health: The Wayne County Health Department, located in Monticello, is staffed by six employees. They include one part-time health officer, two registered nurses, two sanitarians, and one clerk. The present programs include communicable disease control, tuberculosis control (District 6 TB team every 2 months and TB Mobile Unit), birth control, maternal and child health, school health, environmental sanitation, public health education, chronic disease, mental illness, immunization, school health, vital statistics, plumbing code, milk sanitation and general health activities. A heart clinic is held every six months.

Housing

Several houses are for rent and sale. The rental range for two- and three-bedroom houses is \$45 to \$65 per month. The construction cost of an average three-bedroom brick house with a full basement is \$11,000 to \$13,000.

A new 54-unit, low-rent housing project was opened in August, 1966.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Monticello is served by the General Telephone Company of Kentucky with a dial service. Approximately 1,970 subscribers use the county-wide toll free exchange. Monticello is not connected with the Direct Dialing System.

Improvements include \$80,000 in new facilities in 1965 and an \$18,000 building expansion in 1966.

Now in process is a new 400 line addition to the Monticello exchange.

Telegraph service is provided by a local Western Union Office.

Postal Facilities: Monticello has a first-class post office with 14 employees. Mail is received two times daily and dispatched three times daily via star route. There is one city route, four rural routes, and one city auxiliary. The postal receipts for 1965 totaled \$54,118.63.

Newspapers: The Wayne County Outlook, a weekly newspaper, has a circulation of approximately 3,200. The paper is published on Thursday. Daily papers are received from Somerset, Lexington, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Radio: Radio station WFLW, in Monticello, serves the surrounding area with AM and FM listening. The station operates from dawn to dusk and is an affiliate of the Wolf Creek Broadcasting Company.

Television: The Monticello Cable Company serves the Monticello area with television reception from Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee. All three major networks are represented and two-channel background music is available.

Libraries

Monticello is served by the Wayne County Library, located in Monticello. The library has approximately 15,000 volumes and reports an annual circulation of 51,000. A bookmobile, which serves the rural schools and communities, reports an annual circulation of 49,000. A new library is now in the planning stages.

Churches

Monticello has eight churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Church of God, Methodist, Nazarene, and New Town Mission.

A new Catholic Church is now under construction.

Financial Institutions

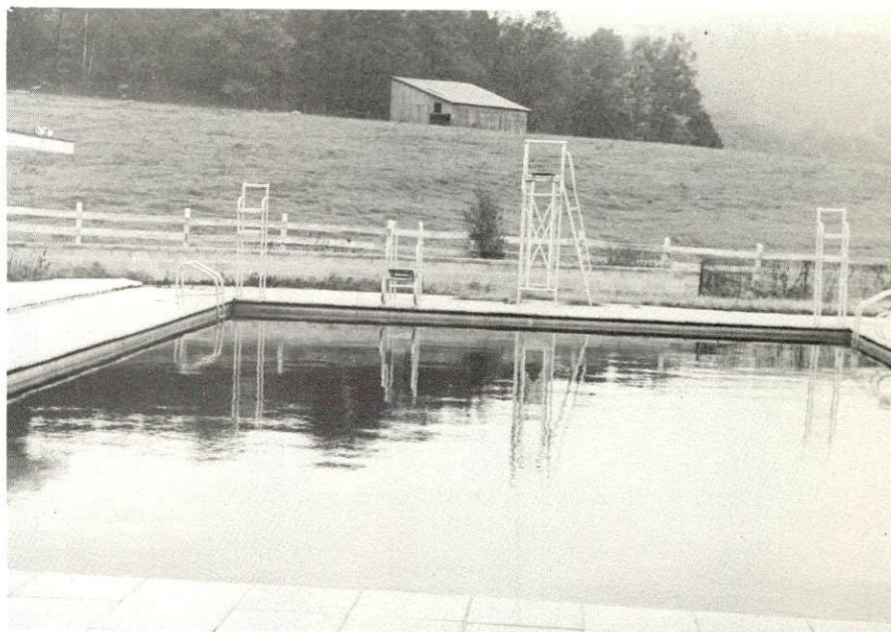
	<u>Statement as of December 31, 1965</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Monticello Banking Co.	\$6,112,778.29	\$5,381,000
Peoples State Bank	2,932,198.92	2,582,000

Hotels and Motels

Executive Motor Inn	36 rooms
(Formerly Hotel Breeding)	
Sulton Hotel	10 rooms
Monticello Motel	22 units
Anchor Motel	36 units



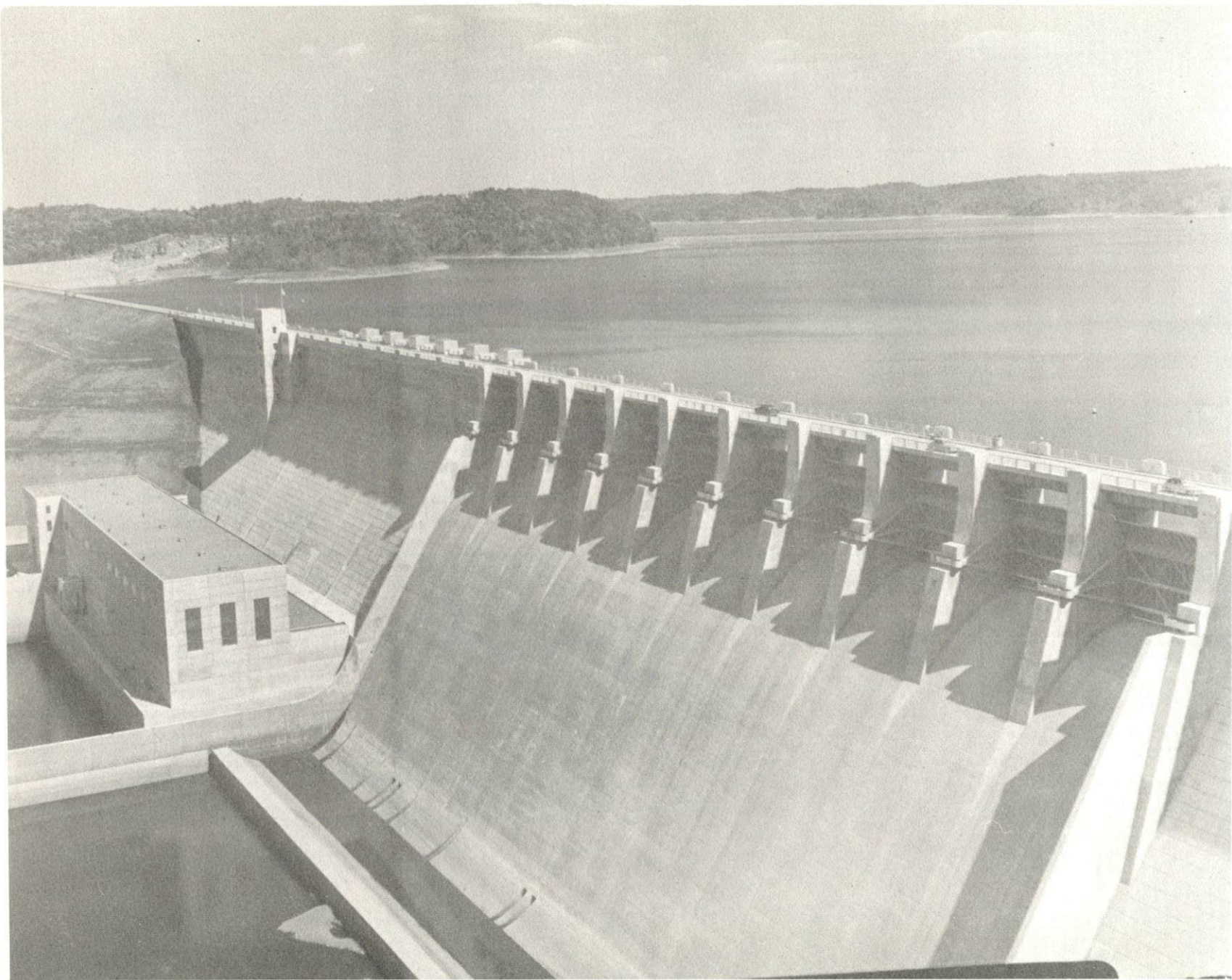
CONLEY BOTTOM
FISHING DOCK



STARDUST SWIMMING POOL



ANCHOR MOTEL



WOLF CREEK DAM

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Lions Club, Kiwanis Club, Monticello-Wayne County
Development Board, Jaycees

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, VFW, American Legion, DAV

Women's: Eastern Star, Business & Professional Women's Club,
Woman's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Little League, FFA, FHA,
FBLA, FTA, 4-H Club, Junior Conservation, DeMolay

Other: Wayne County Sportsman Club

Recreation

Local: A summer recreation program is provided at the Monticello
High School.

There is one drive-in movie theater.

There are two swimming pools in the city.

Lake Cumberland is within 8 miles of Monticello. This lake has
1,255 miles of shoreline which provides an abundance of area for swim-
mers and fishermen. Two commercial docks near Monticello are Beaver
Lodge Dock and Conley Bottom Dock.

A little league baseball park was recently completed, and is one
of the best in southern Kentucky.

Area: Burnside Island State Park, located in Burnside, Kentucky,
is 21 miles from Monticello. This 395-acre park has a golf course and
swimming pool. The park opened in the Summer of 1963. Future plans
call for a hotel, amphitheater, and a complex of stores.

Lake Cumberland State Park is 38 miles from Monticello. Here
all water sports can be enjoyed as well as a variety of lodging facilities.
A new 25-room lodge and dining hall was opened in 1962.

The Dale Hollow Reservoir is approximately 30 miles from
Monticello. This lake has adequate lodging and dining facilities as well
as many recreational opportunities.

The Cumberland Falls State Park is approximately 50 miles from Monticello.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A 336,000 gpd capacity sewerage treatment plant was completed. This \$500,000 plant is designed to accommodate a population of 4,200.
2. Monticello High School added a laboratory, heating plant, cafeteria and kitchen costing approximately \$115,000.
3. A Little League baseball park was recently built. This is one of the best in southern Kentucky.
4. A new frozen food plant began operation in 1965.
5. Wayne County Schools added 20 classrooms costing approximately \$225,000.
6. The Wayne County School System recently constructed a new 8-room elementary school and a new 10-room elementary school.
7. A new 36-room motel was recently constructed.
8. A 54-unit, low-rent housing project was built by the city of Monticello.
9. The Monticello Air Board has built a 2,200-foot airstrip.
10. The Wayne County Industrial Foundation has purchased and developed a 50-acre Industrial Park.
11. The years 1965 and 1966 have included improvements totaling \$98,000 in telephone facilities.
12. The General Telephone Company is now in the process of adding 400 additional lines in the Monticello exchange.
13. A new Catholic Church is now under construction in Monticello.

Planned:

1. A new 1,000,000 gpd water treatment plant and a 300,000-gallon storage tank at a cost of \$731,000 has been approved and construction will begin by November 1, 1966.
2. Monticello High School plans to construct an industrial park.
3. Wayne County School plans 16 new rooms.
4. New public library
5. New hospital
6. Country Club and 9-hole golf course
7. Community Recreational Center and Fairgrounds

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,374 farms in Wayne County covering 167,199 acres, an average of 121.7 acres per farm. Tables 13 and 14 show agricultural and livestock statistics for Wayne County and Kentucky.

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR WAYNE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Wayne County (tons)	2,900	2.15	6,240
Kentucky (tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Wayne County (tons)	2,000	1.15	2,300
Kentucky (tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Wayne County (tons)	7,700	1.10	8,470
Kentucky (tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>			
Wayne County (bu)	9,600	60.5	581,000
Kentucky (bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Wayne County (bu)	1,900	26.0	49,400
Kentucky (bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Wayne County (bu)	600	20.0	12,000
Kentucky (bu)	260,000	22.5	5,850,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Wayne County (lbs)	1,420	2,360.0	3,351,000
Kentucky (lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR WAYNE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Wayne County	5,900
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Wayne County	21,400
Kentucky	2,495,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Wayne County consist of limestone, petroleum, bituminous coal, and clay. Small amounts of natural gas also have been produced.

Limestone: Limestone occurs in quality and quantity suitable for concrete aggregate, roadstone, and agricultural purposes. Thick sections of the Ste. Genevieve and Lower Chester formations are widely distributed and contain high calcium (95 percent or more CaCO_3) zones which offer potential value for use in the chemical industry. It has been reported adequate reserve for the largest type operation is available. One quarry was reported in operation in 1964.

Petroleum: Wayne County has been an oil producer since the early 1900's with numerous pools scattered throughout the county. Production is chiefly from the Fort Payne reefs (Beaver Dam), Stray Sand, and the Sunnybrook formations.

For the period 1918 through 1965, 2,774,588 barrels were secured. Peak production year was in 1921 when 351,901 barrels were secured. Total production in 1965 amounted to 20,539 barrels.

Coal: The Coal Measures occur as outliers in the south and eastern portions of the county. In the publication by the U. S. Geological Survey entitled, "Coal Reserves of Eastern Kentucky," the total original reserves were estimated at 38.80 million tons from the Beaver Creek seam. This has been calculated from indicated and inferred reserves in beds over 14 inches in thickness.

For the period 1934 through 1965, 781,500 tons were produced. Peak production year was in 1950 when 108,507 tons were secured. Production for 1965 amounted to 21,384 tons from two mines.

Clay: The occurrences of residual and transported clays suitable for the manufacture of ordinary brick and tile have been reported. Analysis of the Pennington shale near Monticello indicates that this material might have potential value for use as a bonding clay.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1964, Kentucky ranked 14th in the nation in value of mineral production, including natural gas with a total of \$444,379,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, fluorspar, zinc, lead, barite, silver, and items that cannot be disclosed individually but include cement, ball clay, gem stones, and natural gas liquids. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1964 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Minerals	Quantity	Value
Barite	6,014	\$ 96,000
Clays (2)	920,000	1,801,000
Coal (bituminous)	82,747,000	309,896,000
Fluorspar	38,214	1,693,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	858	225,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	77,360,000,000	18,257,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,772,000	56,746,000
Sand and Gravel	6,560,000	6,297,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	1,673	2,000
Stone	21,868,000 (3)	29,594,000 (3)
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	2,063	561,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		19,211,000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Water Resources*

Public and industrial water supplies can be secured from both surface and ground water. Although other sources can be secured by impounding small streams, the largest supplier of surface water is the Cumberland Lake along the northern boundary of the county.

The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian Systems. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

*Various Reports on Water Resources by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of Interior.

MISSISSIPPIAN SYSTEM

Osage Group

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

Meramec Group

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

Chester Group

"Where limestone or sandstone crops out over broad areas, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 100 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water for domestic use to wells, but they may perch water in overlying limestone and sandstone. Sandstone and limestone yield water to numerous springs, some of which discharge more than 100 gpm."

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Eastern Coal Field

"Where sandstone, siltstone, or conglomerate crops out in broad uplands or in valleys, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 50 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water is obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous springs and seeps, but most of the springs are small and go dry in late summer."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to the general ground water conditions in these systems.

Forests

There are 177,900 acres of commercial forest land in Wayne County, covering 63.2 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, yellow poplar, and beech.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Monticello, the county seat, there are 1,700,000 acres of commercial forest land. The timber harvest from this area is heavy. The adjacent part of Tennessee is also heavily forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75 percent of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U. S.	Personal Income Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	43.6	41.4	41.1

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1965 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Wayne County in 1963 was \$855 which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the April 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky was \$2,043 for 1965.

Retail sales in Wayne County in 1964 totaled \$9,756,000.**

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965.

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1965.

C L I M A T E

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE 17

CLIMATIC DATA FOR MONTICELLO, WAYNE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total	Av. Relative	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Prec. Norm.* Inches	Humidity Readings** 7:00 A.M. 7:00 P.M. (EST)	
January	37.5	4.63	79	63
February	34.9	3.84	78	59
March	48.8	5.11	77	55
April	60.5	5.46	77	50
May	67.2	2.21	83	55
June	74.1	1.83	88	62
July	75.3	4.07	89	65
August	74.7	3.63	90	64
September	69.6	6.42	88	59
October	54.6	1.99	85	57
November	51.2	3.87	83	65
December	42.0	4.82	81	68
Annual Norm.	57.5	47.88		

*Station Location: Monticello, Kentucky

**Station Location: Knoxville, Tennessee

Length of Record: 7:00 A.M. readings 4 years;
7:00 P.M. readings 4 years.Days cloudy or clear: (22 yrs. of record) 102 clear, 108 partly cloudy,
155 cloudyPercent of possible sunshine: (22 yrs. of record) 55%Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (22 yrs. of record) 127Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (22 yrs. of record) 3Days with thunderstorms: (22 yrs. of record) 48Days with heavy fog: (22 yrs. of record) 28Prevailing wind: (14 yrs. of record) NortheastSeasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term means 3,494 degree days.Sources: U. S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U. S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
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HISTORY

Wayne County, the 43rd in order of formation, was established in 1800 out of parts of Pulaski and Cumberland Counties, and named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, a Revolutionary War hero.

Monticello, the county seat of Wayne, was incorporated on January 18, 1810, and was named in honor of the famous home of Thomas Jefferson. Around 1801 the first courthouse was built "of hewn logs, 30 by 20 feet, two stories high, two floors, two doors, in workmanlike manner." It was located in the center of the public square. There were only four families living in the town at this time. By 1810 there were thirty-seven people living on the "thirteen acres" that constituted the town. Monticello had a population of 207 in 1830 and 142 in 1840. Wayne County in 1810 had a population of 5,430, and increased by 2,500 by 1820. By 1830, it had a population of 8,685.

In the War of 1812 Wayne County sent a company of soldiers to the Battle of the Thames, fought in October, 1813.

In the summer of 1817, a salt water well was being bored by several men. At a depth of 536 feet, a "gusher" of petroleum burst into view. This ran down and spread over the surface of the river but subsequently caught fire and was checked by throwing sand in the hole and plugging it. Later a number of barrels were made and filled with this "tar or grease." Two men attempted to take the barrels down the river to market, but the barrels were dashed to pieces by the rough rapids. Another attempt also proved futile, so then the barrels of oil were carted to neighboring towns and sold to manufacturers of Seneca Oil, Mustang Liniment, etc. Thus, upon this event, Wayne County made its claim of the first oil well drilled, not only in the United States, but in the world.

The first school opened in Monticello was in 1807. In 1830 the Monticello Academy was established, and the Kendrick Academy was erected in 1866. In 1885 a Classical High School was opened.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, a convention was called at Russellville in 1861 to consider the secession of Kentucky from the Union. Wayne County was one of the 65 counties that sent a delegate, James Chrisman, who was later placed on the executive council of the convention. The convention went through the form of declaring Kentucky a member of the Southern Confederate States.

Appendix A

During the Civil War, Monticello saw much wartime activity. On January 19, 1862, the Battle of Mill Springs, or Fishing Creek, was fought, bringing gloom to the Confederates. In the battle the Confederate General Zollicoffer was killed. Today, a monument marks the spot where he fell.

The devastating lawlessness that beset Kentucky from guerrilla raids caused the greatest bloodshed in Wayne County. Champ Ferguson and his band of "bushwhackers" kept the people of Wayne County terrorized throughout the War. They would bring their victims into the town of Monticello, riding in at breakneck speed, cursing, shouting, and shooting.

Though Wayne was almost completely Southern in sentiment and action, the county also furnished some distinguished Union men.

In the period after the War, Monticello was a village of 300 people.

In 1876 an act was passed which enabled the county to raise funds by sale of bonds to build a new courthouse. It was, however, destroyed by fire in 1898.

The first bank established in the town was the Monticello Bank in 1818. Just after the Civil War a branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky was organized at Monticello. Later, the Monticello Banking Company was established in 1894.

The first newspaper published in Wayne County was the Monticello Signal, in 1882. It later changed its name to the Monticello News around 1887, then to the Wayne County Record in 1897, and again in 1899 to the Wayne County Outlook.

The people of Wayne County have been blessed with an abundance of oil, hardwood timber, and coal resources, and by a wise use of their farm land they are able to produce an abundant yield of farm crops and heavy exports of livestock. Wayne County is progressive in the utilization of its resources and in the overcoming of its handicaps.

Appendix B

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
WAYNE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Wayne County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,034	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	26	2.5	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	45	4.4	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	608	58.8	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	0		24,303	4.5
Tobacco	0		18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	315	30.5	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	282	27.3	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	3	0.3	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	5	0.5	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	3	0.3	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	0		10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	0		75,815	14.0
Other	0		3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	27	2.6	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	251	24.3	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	20	1.9	24,888	4.6
Services	57	5.5	45,262	8.4
Other	0		2,091	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December, 1965

Appendix C

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
WAYNE COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Wayne County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	7,358	7,342	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old and over	4,846	4,994	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	3,221	817	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	3,213		705,411	290,783
Employed	2,996	779	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	1,410	533	440,020	208,384
Government workers	173	173	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,364	43	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	49	30	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	217	38	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	1,625	4,177	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions			15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	352	407	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	1,273	3,770	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	684	3,079	91,626	539,838
65 and over	589	691	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,996	779	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	84	93	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm managers	1,092	14	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	150	36	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	41	76	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	101	48	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	331	17	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	395	160	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	3	99	1,123	25,183
Service workers	66	112	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers and farm foremen	353	38	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm and mine	294	12	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	86	74	26,006	16,978

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960,
"General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations. The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income.

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation. In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	Rate Per Share (Par Value)	Rate Per Share (No Par Value)
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized, the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of assessments took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	- 2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	6%

Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts and U.S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city or county may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280. (1962)

103.220 Interest on bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semiannually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

court of the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.

(2) If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion (if any) of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of the industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such

acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city or county may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole," thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private drive-ways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky